



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 2ND, 1898.

NUMBER 31

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

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Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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## THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways, water and gas works, bridges and all other works, and imports in bulk and in parcels, for agriculture or any other branch of industry, imports merchandise of all kinds, and every description of construction ships, lanterns, lighters, boats, etc., exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communication should be addressed to  
The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.,

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. Constant and fresh supply of Gory's Meritlyr Steam Coal always in stock.

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Tugboats always ready for service.

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Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.

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OFFICES:

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

## Insurance.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,186.00 (£2,628,800), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,100.00 (£25,350).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .... £500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital ..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds .... £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £4,475,000  
Reserve fund ..... £976,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .... £1,328,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

57, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março—2nd floor.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro.

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ... £1,268,432  
Authorized Capital ..... £300,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... £275,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

## THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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CAPITAL . . . £2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson,

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RUA OUVIDOR, 45

## Travellers' Directory.

## São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Somewhat slower weekly for Santos connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachamburi and Lameira:

Central Railway—São Paulo express to Caneiros, leaving at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m., connecting with all branches along the main line to Lameira, Caneiros, etc.

Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., the first running through to Lameira, and the second to Entre Rios.

## Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Canabarro, on main line of Central railway at 2.20 p.m. and 11.10 a.m., the latter a mixed train.

## Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Praia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mand. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., on all days except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Returning train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station at the Central Railway station at 6.25 a.m., and 4 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station at 7 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the all day train leaves at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the train leaves the Praia at 7 a.m., and returning train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

## Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praia das Marlinhas at 5.30 a.m. daily, and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São João de Marinh. Returning train leaves Nova Friburgo at 2.20 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays. Extension train leaves Marinh at 1.15 p.m. (leaves leaves Rio at 2.30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6 p.m.

## Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at, Rua Cosme Velho, Lapa, Maracanã, at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 10.30 a.m., and 1.40 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a.m., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 and 7 p.m.; descending 7.30, 10.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Station of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which any public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

## Official Directory

F. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaipua, opposite Custom House, Petropolis.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, RUISENE SEIDLER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 10, Rua Visconde de Itaipua, opposite Custom House.

WILLIAM G. WAGSTON, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 18th Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock. The Rev. J. S. Bishop, Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Catech. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

REV. CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 63, Rua do Apicoreto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquina, No. 175—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 11 a.m.

Working at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Bible Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JHÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHYENIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catech. English service at 12 noon. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese service at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays. 7 p.m. Wednesdays. 7.30 p.m. Thursdays. 7 p.m. at Public Church, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERBERGER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Igreja, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH, No. 26, Rua de São Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BARRY, Pastor.

CA. 357.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—No. 24, Rua D. Antão Nery, Palácio do Rio de Janeiro. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

## Professional Directory

Dr. William Freese Ick Eisenhart, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARQUES, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 55.

Dr. Have burg, Physician and acconcheur.

Residence: No. 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris, specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the larynx, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua São de Setembro, No. 71—out side the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—At Rua Gonçalves Dias—open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room.*—At Rua Camerino, formerly Imperial, No. 71—out side W. J. L. Mission. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

The financial situation in Chili is now easier, and the people are apparently reassured by the new issue of currency.

The Chilean papers are now agitating in favor of an immediate peaceful settlement of the boundary question with Argentina.

The decree authorizing a new issue of paper money in Chili was dated the 1st inst. The reversion of the sum is fixed for 1902.

Bolivian advances are to the effect that the Chileans have been making topographical surveys in Oruro and Potosi and have constructed sheds (galpones) for troops in those localities.

The income of the Chilean state railways in May amounted to \$1,232,416.09, and the expenditure to \$1,022,511.77. The figures for the corresponding month in 1897 were respectively \$1,264,520.73, and \$1,049,836.10.

For 1896 the Chilean budget estimates the revenue at \$82,077,000, and the expenditure at \$78,349,361.58. Of the expenditure the finance department accounts for \$17,531,097.43, the war department for \$13,881,799.52, the navy for \$9,608,272.53 and public works for \$15,960,755.00. There is abundant opportunity for economies here, surely!

In legislation nothing of particular interest for foreign readers has taken place, but a government bill has been introduced into Congress for subjecting foreign insurance companies to heavy burdens in the shape of large deposits in money and of heavy taxation. In the case of life insurance companies the deposit is fixed at 1,500,000 dollars, and for other companies—fire, marine and accident—350,000 dollars. In each of these branches, and the taxation, for all the companies, is fixed at 10 per cent. per annum on the premiums received. The bill is before a committee of the chamber of deputies. The committee has just adopted the very wise course of inviting the representatives of foreign insurance companies to a conference, to be held on Friday, the 24th inst. —Chilean Times, June 22.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

This year's exports of live stock from Argentina to Brazil up to date were 1,915 steers, 416 wethers, 738 horses, and 128 mules.

Reports of revolutionary preparations against Uruguay are still current. President Cuestas is probably regretting his recent clemency. He should have backed up all the generals, colonels and professional politicians that fell into his hands after the outbreak of July 4th.

In Argentine highlife, lunches and breakfasts are taken after sundown, whilst breakfasts are held at every hour of the day except five, and people carry their chairs and tables in trunks to garden parties held indoors. Such is the progress the English language and institutions are making among us. —Herald, Buenos Aires.

A Washington dispatch to the *New York Commercial* says:—“The Customs House returns of Uruguay show a falling off in agricultural exports, most of which go to Brazil, since 1891, the value of that year's shipments being \$3,916,625, and for last year only \$1,201,433. The decrease existed in shipments of both wheat and flour, but most largely of corn, and was due to the ravages of insects. The United States consul at Montevideo, Albert W. Swain, says that there is an increasing demand for roofing slates in Uruguay, the modern architect having found that he can build cheaper and better roofs with them. The slates used are the smaller size, 9 in. by 13 in. They cost \$20 per thousand, but that must be added the duty of \$11.55 per thousand. —Times, Buenos Aires.

An interesting point has just been decided by an Argentine judge, a point which one could scarcely have reckoned on. A local company issued an insurance policy on a ship, in which the name of the master was mentioned. The vessel was wrecked during the currency of the policy, and a claim was made. The company resisted payment, one of the grounds being that the master had been changed without intimation being made to them. On the face of it, there is a peculiarity in the mentioning of the master's name in the policy, which would lead one to infer that the company relied to a certain extent on his special skill in navigation. But this is hardly sufficient to absolve the company from liability, and the raising of so ordinary an objection as the changing of a captain to the importance of invalidating an insurance policy causes grave doubts as to the good faith of the insurer. Of course if they have reason to suspect the good faith of the insured, they are justified in raising every possible obstacle; but this is the only ground which we should regard as justifying a plea raised. —Review, Buenos Aires.

The late Argentine minister in England, who died on 20th inst., was a man whose services to his country had been many, and appreciated by all. The just which he held was the most important in the Argentine diplomatic service, and he filled it well, doing much to the discredit of General Roca, whose ministry he was made of. His death, and the election of Dr. Cane as a senator, leave the two principal diplomatic posts, those of London and Paris, vacant. It had been intended to have the latter vacant until the succession of General Roca to the presidency, but even

if either is filled now, the nomination will practically lie in the hands of the latter. We may be certain that the posts will be properly filled. Sr. Dominguez was born in the first year of independent government, or, to speak more correctly, of revolutionary government. He was thus only a year younger than Mr. Gladstone, and his life history was practically a history of his country. An old man when he exchanged the legation in Spain, for that of St. James's, he yet proved equal to the very onerous tasks which were laid upon him during the last twelve years, and he earned and received the hearty thanks of his countrymen. —Review, Buenos Aires.

## THE BENEFITS OF AN OUTDOOR LIFE.

The admitted advantage of an outdoor life in more modest conditions, and notable in consumption, seems to point to the conclusion that there is something definitely injurious in the indoor life which is now the common mode of existence among civilized people. It is a striking and startling thing that the mere removal of a patient into the open air should lower his fever, should remove his night sweats, and take away his hectic, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if these symptoms are removed by the purity of the air outside they must have been largely caused by the impurity of the air within the house. Now have we any right to assume that it is the consumptive only who suffers. Doubtless the healthy struggle against and overcome evil influences before which those who are tuberculous succumb, but that is not to say that in the struggle we do not suffer; and, indeed, the facts recently brought forward are sufficient to show that the stuffy life of warmth and comfort which civilized man now enjoys is laid for the health ruin of the healthiest. We make our windows fit, we pad our doors, we shiver at a draught, we surround ourselves with woolen curtains, dusty carpets, and fluff, luxurious upholstery, we breathe the same air over and over again, and then we wonder that we are not strong and vigorous. The fact is we are daily using up the exuberant vitality with which nature has provided us in struggling against artificial conditions. How powerful for evil, how deteriorating these conditions are, is shown by the fact that there are moral giants who live for the consumptive that breathe which makes him to overcome the seeds of disease within him. Fresh air is not a thing to be taken in little doses once a day, but a thing to live on.—Hospital.

## HOW JONATHAN HELPED JOHN.

Appropos of the development of British sympathy towards Americans throughout the present war, Maj. O. C. James has sent the following interesting cutting to the *Review of the River Plate*. It is taken from the *New York Nation's* review of Edgar Macfar's 'Reminiscences of the Old Navy'. “In the affair of the Peiho boat, which occurred in 1859, the attack was made by Admiral James Hope, of the British navy, in command of a small force, composed of British and French naval forces, the latter being quite small in number. Commodore Tattnell then held the position of flag-officer of the forces of the United States upon the Chinese station. With Mr. Ward, American minister to Peking, Tattnell and Lieut. Trenchard were on board an English merchant steamer, chartered as tender, the flagship *Probatant* being of too heavy draft to cross the bar and ascend the river to Tientsin. In the first attempt made by Tattnell to ascend and convey Mr. Ward towards Peking, the tender—the *Tow-ram*—grounded opposite the forts of the Peiho, and was relieved from this predicament by the assistance of Admiral Hope, who had authorized Tattnell to hoist the American flag upon one of the English gunboats if he deemed it necessary—an exceptional act of courtesy. Before another attempt was made by the *Tow-ram*, the attack upon the barrier and forts was made by the force under Admiral Hope. The Chinese batteries, hitherto masked by hanging masts over their emplacements, opened a heavy fire upon the column of gunboats. Several were sunk, and a number of others were killed or wounded. Admiral Hope hung among the latter number. It was at this time that Tattnell made the exclamation, 'Blood is thicker than water,' and proceeded with his flag to the assistance of the English Admiral, receiving a shot in his boat which killed his coxswain and slightly wounded Trenchard, who accompanied him. The boat sank as Tattnell the gunboat carrying the English Admiral's flag, while a British frigate for another boat, the larger of the mainmast the bow gun of this vessel most effectively. Other material assistance was rendered by the *Tow-ram* to the attacking force, which was repulsed, however, both ashore and afloat, and the English Admiral was forced to withdraw with a heavy loss of eighty-nine killed and three hundred and fifty five wounded. The disaster to the British navy of the most serious which has occurred in the British navy of late years.”

It is a singular coincidence that the first man killed of the American volunteers landed near Santiago, was young Hamilton Fish, a sergeant in Theodore Roosevelt's regiment of 'rough riders'. The unfortunate young man was a grandson of Hamilton Fish, secretary of state under President Grant, who had much to do with the controversy with Spain during the preceding Cuban revolution.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, PORTO, PARA,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALGORE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Joh. Breunberg, Goslar & Co.,  
HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENEVA.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Capital 20%)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Capital 15%) (Capital 15%)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
and corresponding  
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
Manchester and Liverpool  
District Banking Company Limited,  
London.  
Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London.  
Wm. Bramlitt & Sons & Co., London.  
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris.  
Lazard Freres & Co., Paris.  
De Neufville & Co., Paris.  
Portugal..... Banco de Lisboa & Agnes and corre-  
spondents.  
and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
ing business.

Petersen Thiel,  
Directors.

## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 593, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . 1,000,000

## BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos  
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

## DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banco de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
Also on:  
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., PARIS.

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Raetzi &amp; Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and

transacts every description of banking business.

BRANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FRs 10,000,000 Ten million Francs.

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. H. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on

PARIS AND FRANCE

LONDON

GERMANY

PORTUGAL

ITALY

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time, executes orders for

purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-  
acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

## Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and  
beneficial in all affections of the stomach  
and intestines, are obtainable in all places  
where a post-office exists; the manufac-  
turer will forward by registered mail and  
to any given address, if accompanied by  
money 1 box for £2500, 1 dozen boxes for  
£2500 and One dozen boxes for £25000.  
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-  
RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor  
Rio de Janeiro.

## BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$81

Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568

On 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,  
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Deserto,  
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.,  
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hahnemann &amp; Co., LONDON.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
description of banking business.

## THE FLAG GOES BY.

Hats off!

Along the street there comes

A host of bugles, a rattle of drums,

A flash of color beneath the sky;

Hats off!

The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,

Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.

Hats off!

The colors before us fly.

But more than the flag is passing by

Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,

Fought to make and save the state;

Went matches and sinking ships;

Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace;

Much of a strong land's swift increase,

Laid in justice, right and law.

Sately honor and reverend awe.

Sign of a nation, great and strong,

To ward her people from foreign wrong;

Pride and glory and honor, all

Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!

Along the street there comes

A host of bugles, a rattle of drums;

And loyal hearts are beating high;

Hats off!

The flag is passing by!

—Henry Holcomb Bennett.

## DEATH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night  
Prince Bismarck died. At that hour  
the last of the Titanic statesmen of the  
19th century passed away. Only a few  
short weeks ago, it was our painful duty  
to record the death of Great Britain's  
Grand Old Man, and to-day the German  
nation mourns the loss of its greatest  
leader amidst the sympathy of the civil-  
ized world. The Man of Blood and Iron  
is dead. His faults have been for the  
most part long forgotten, but the German  
empire exists to-day, young, strong and  
masterful, the grimmest monument that  
can be raised to the mighty genius who  
created it. The peace of Europe for a  
quarter of a century is chiefly due to  
the masterful mind that made Germany  
strong in itself, stronger in alliance  
strongest in the balance of power which  
all Europe is afraid to disturb. As a  
statesman, Prince Bismarck was imper-  
ious, yet prudent, jealous, vindictive and  
even misanthropic, but these were faults  
that spring from fervid patriotism, fi-  
tense love of country, and his desire to  
see Germany in the front of the front  
rank of the nations of the world. He  
laid none of the engaging qualities that  
found Gladstone to the heart of the  
British people, but when his life work  
was done, his many bitter conflicts over,  
and his sands of life were running slowly  
out, all Germany loved to honor the  
illustrious old statesman who had made  
them as a nation what they are to-day.

The world may not know its greatest  
men, and great men may now be  
amongst us of even superior powers to

those that have gone, but these have yet  
to make their mark, and in the dying  
days of the 19th century, the death of  
Prince Bismarck closes the chapter of  
those whose lives have made the boldest  
marks on the page of contemporary  
history.

Otto Edward Leopold, Prince von Bismarck-  
Schönhausen was born on the 1st April, 1815,  
at Schönhausen in Brandenburg, of an old  
family of which various members gained  
reputations as soldiers and statesmen.  
Bismarck received his university education at  
Göttingen, Berlin and Greifswald, where he  
studied law and agriculture, but became more  
distinguished as a swordsman than as a reading  
man. After finishing his studies he lived for  
a time on his estates in Pomerania. Before  
1847, he was little heard of, but about that  
time he began to attract attention in the new  
Prussian parliament as an ultra-radical, and a  
fierce but unsuccessful opponent of the consti-  
tutional demands resulting from the March  
revolution of 1848. He opposed the scheme  
of a German empire as proposed by the Frank-  
furt parliament of 1849, for the reason that  
the title to the imperial dignity offered to the king  
of Prussia was merely based on the popular  
will and not on the concurrent assent of the  
German sovereigns as well. His diplomatic  
career commenced in 1851, when he was  
appointed Prussian member of the reconstituted  
German diet of Frankfurt. Here he began  
to manifest that zeal for the interests and  
aggrandizement of Prussia, which has since  
unwaveringly guided him, often regardless of  
the means. In the diet, he gave open expres-  
sion to the long-felt discontent with the  
predominance of Austria and demanded equal  
rights for Prussia. At Frankfurt, he remained  
till 1859 when he beheld in the approach of  
the Italian war an opportunity of freeing  
Prussia and Germany from the injurious  
domination of Austria; but his views of ener-  
getic action being not then shared by his  
colleagues, and passive prince-regent, Bismarck  
was recalled from the diet, and sent as minister  
to St. Petersburg. In the spring of 1862, King  
William, on the urgent advice of the Prince  
of Hohenzollern, transferred Bismarck as am-  
bassador to Paris, in order to give him an insight  
into the policy of the Tuilleries, before intrus-  
ting him with the direction of affairs at home.  
During his short stay in Paris, Bismarck visited  
London, and had interviews with the leading  
politicians of the time, including Lord Pal-  
merston and Mr. Disraeli. In autumn, when  
the King's government could not obtain the  
consent of the lower house to the new military  
organization, Bismarck was recalled to take the  
portfolio of the ministry for foreign affairs and  
the presidency of the cabinet. Not being able  
to pass the reorganization bill and the budget,  
he closed the chambers (October 1862), an-  
nouncing to the deputies that the King's gov-  
ernment would be obliged to do without their  
sanction.

Accordingly, the army reorganization went  
on; and the next four sessions of parliament  
were closed or dissolved in the same way,  
without the government obtaining, or even  
caring to obtain, the sanction of the house.  
When the Conflict Era, as it was called,  
approached a crisis, the death of the king of  
Denmark re-opened the Schleswig-Holstein  
question, and excited a fever of national  
feeling, which Bismarck was able  
enough to work to his aggrandizement. Prussia  
by the acquisition of the Elbe duchies, and  
renewed his appointments to his high handed  
policy by pointing to the success of the newly  
modelled army. Throughout the events which  
ended in the humiliation of Austria (the  
battle of Königgratz in 1866) and the reorgan-  
ization of Germany and the leadership of  
Prussia, Bismarck was the guiding spirit, and  
such is the magic of success that from being  
universally disliked, he became the most  
popular man in Germany.

The action of France, in regard to the  
candidate of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern  
for the throne of Spain gave Bismarck the  
chance of carrying into action the intensified  
feeling of unity amongst Germans. During  
the war of 1870-71, Bismarck was the spokes-  
man of Germany; and he it was who in February  
1871 dictated the terms of peace to France.  
Having been made a count in 1866, he was  
now created a prince and chancellor of the  
German empire. Since the peace of Frank-  
furt (10th May 1871), the sole aim of  
Bismarck's policy, domestic and foreign, was  
to consolidate the young empire of his own  
creation, by rendering its institutions more  
beneficent, authoritative, homogeneous and  
stable; and again by securing it, through  
alliances and political combinations, against  
attack from without. Thus conceiving the  
unity of the nation and the authority of its  
government to be endangered by the Church  
of Rome, he entered into the long and bitter  
struggle with the Vatican known as the Kultur-  
kampf, in the course of which a series of  
Imperial and Prussian parliaments passed a  
most stringent measures, which were notorious  
as the Bismarck laws, against the Catholic  
hierarchy. But Bismarck had underrated the  
resisting power of the Roman Church, and  
motives of political expediency gradually led  
him to modify or repeal the most oppressive of  
the anti-papal edicts, leaving the catholics of  
Germany the virtual masters of the field.  
Otherwise, his domestic policy has been  
marked, among other things, by a reformed  
coinage, a codification of laws, a nationalized  
step of the Prussian railways, (as a preliminary  
to Imperial state lines), fiscal reform in  
the direction of making the empire self-sup-  
porting (i.e. independent of "matricular cou-

tributions from its component states), repeated increase of the army and the regular voting of its estimates for several years at a time, the introduction of a protective tariff in 1879, and the attempt to combat social democracy by means at once repressive and remedial—among the latter being a lightening of the burden of direct taxation, the insurance of working men against suffering from accidents, influenza and old age, with other economic experiments which caused Bismarck to be called the greatest state socialist of the age.

In 1884, Bismarck inaugurated the career of Germany as a colonising power, a new departure which brought him into a sharp but short conflict with Great Britain under Gladstone. For the rest, his foreign policy mainly aimed at isolating France and rendering her incapable of forming an alliance with Germany. On the other hand, he gradually combined the central powers of Europe into a peace league, aiming at counteracting the aggressiveness of Russia and France, separately or combined, on the Danube or the Rhine. The nucleus of this peace-league was formed in 1879 by the Austro-German Treaty of Alliance, published in February of 1888, which Italy formally joined in 1886. Having incurred the displeasure of the present Kaiser, William II, he resigned the chancellorship in March 1890 the title of Duke of Lauenburg being conferred upon him on his retirement. His eightieth birthday (April 1, 1895) was made the occasion for extraordinary ovations in his honor, in which the emperor took a prominent part. Since his retirement he has lived in semi-exile in his castle at Friedrichsruhe where he passed peacefully away on Saturday night.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 10.

#### A CYCLE OF LATIN-AMERICAN FAULTS

The Central American states are about to have a congress at Managua, the seat of government of Nicaragua, for the purpose of framing a constitution for a federal union, or some closer bond of association between them than now exists. There is a kind of confederation already existing between Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, which is known as the Greater Republic of Central America, and whose moving impulse, when it was formed two years ago, appears to have been the desire of furnishing some common protection against the aggressive policy of Guatemala. These three states have entrusted the conduct of their foreign affairs to a list of nine delegates, three of whom are chosen each year by the legislature of each state. The United States has not recognized the existence of the Greater Republic of Central America, but its diplomatic representative has been received as the accredited minister of the three states composing the union. It is characteristic of Central American politics to find that Salvador is much more in sympathy with Costa Rica, with which Nicaragua has a quarrel, than it is with Nicaragua, the state to which it is nominally allied. In the existing condition of bitter jealousies and rivalries, and unscrupulous governmental intrigues, the prospects of getting together the Central American republics on any basis of federal union seem sufficiently remote.

History moves in a circle in Central America, and, unfortunately, the circle completes itself on a lower plane than that on which it started. It is some 76 years since the congress of the newly-formed republic of Salvador resolved in favor of annexation to the United States and called for the appointment of commissioners to visit Washington in order to carry out this purpose. But, about that time, the plan of forming a league among the newly-enfranchised colonies of Spain was agitating the mind of Simon Bolivar and the President of Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Chili and Buenos Aires united with him in calling the congress at Panama, over which even John Quincy Adams waxed eloquent in a special message to congress, and to the promotion of whose objects Henry Clay, then secretary of state, lent himself very enthusiastically. This congress was first referred to in a treaty negotiated between Colombia and Chili in 1822. Its declared purpose was the construction of a continental system for America, which should resemble the one already constituted in Europe. By 1825 the meeting of the congress was so far assured that the ambassadors of Colombia and Mexico verbally inquired of Clay whether an invitation to be present, in the person of delegates, would be acceptable to President Adams. The idea had been a favorite one with the American secretary of state several years before. As early as 1820 Clay had pleaded for the establishment of a human freedom league in America in which all the nations from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn should be united, so that through the power of example, through its moral influence, the American system should extend further and further, and a point of union, a haven for freedom and lovers of freedom, would be formed on the soil that was wet with the blood of the revolutionary forefathers.

In the debates which took place in congress on the invitation to be represented at Panama, the southern senators placed the necessity for preserving the institution of negro slavery as an impassable wall between the United States and the rest of the world. Hayne of South Carolina said: "With nothing connected with slavery can we consent to treat with other nations, and least of all ought we to touch the question of the independence of Hayti in conjunction with revolutionary governments whose own history affords an example scarcely less fatal to our repose. These governments

have proclaimed the principles of liberty and equality, and have marched to victory under the banner of universal emancipation. You find men of color at the head of their armies, in their legislative halls, and in their executive departments." But though they began with a larger conception of human freedom than was generally accepted here, the Central American republics have made but few advances toward a congruous system of self government. In fact, in most material respects, nearly all of the Central American states have retrograded. The population of Nicaragua is less than when independence was declared, and the decrease of wealth has gone on still more rapidly. As Mr. W. R. Curtis has recently pointed out: "Owing to the frequency of revolutions the people find it necessary for mutual protection to live in towns, and they waste much time in coming and going between their homes and the plantations upon which they labor. There is only one rail in the country suitable for carriages, and that is in very bad condition." What is true of Nicaragua is true of most of its neighbors, and with few exceptions the Latin American republics have been unable to reconcile liberty with order, with still fewer they have been unable to keep their public administration free from the grossest corruption, or to avoid the confession of national bankruptcy.

The enthusiasm with which all lovers of freedom hailed the entrance of the revivified colonies of Spain on a career of popular government has long been disappointed, and it would be quite impossible to arouse today such a sentiment over the meeting of the Managua congress as was elicited by its predecessor of 72 years ago at Panama. While it continues to be the rule for the President of a Central American state, when he first comes into power, to invest in New York, London or Paris, as soon as possible, a sum sufficient to keep himself and his family in luxury for the rest of their lives, the prospect of establishing material prosperity there on any permanent basis must be very slim. There was a time when we had something to learn from these people; for many years their governments have furnished us merely a lesson and a warning. The lesson is one which cannot but have a direct bearing on our future dealings with Cuba, no less than on our attitude toward other problems which the construction of a trans-isthmian canal may force on us, and which the interminable quarrels of our Central American neighbors may bring unpleasantly near home.

#### STRANGERS' HOSPITAL No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo, RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and with mild and agreeable climate.

The hospital is provided with an Isolated Fever Ward, entirely separated from the main building. Patients requiring treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The hospital is especially recommended for surgical cases, because of its calm and clean atmosphere, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended its operation in this hospital.

The hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward ..... 15,000 a day  
Private room ..... 20,000 a day

which includes medical and nurses' attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special treatments, wines, and out-patient medical attendance are free.

Nurses supplied for out-patient cases during the cool season.

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician-in-Charge Dr. RAYMUNDO BAZZANI, No. 72, Rua 19 de Março (193 m), or to the Treasurer, No. 60, Rua 19 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

#### WANTED:

Early to represent us here for the sale of ornamental trees and shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. CUSTEN & Co.  
Rochester, New York  
United States of America.

#### TWO GAS ENGINES

One of a horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

#### THEODOLITE FOR SALE.

Five inch Theodolite by Cassella, quite new. Apply to Sr. Teixeira, Civil Improvements Co., 27 Rua Santa Luzia.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

An Englishman who can speak and correspond well in Portuguese, and has also some years of commercial experience in Rio, desires employment in an important firm. Address letters to B. C. W. office of this paper.

#### WANTED.

A Nursery Grower to take charge of three small children. Address: Caixa 472, Correio Geral, Rio de Janeiro.

#### ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED

In a small family. Good references indispensable. Apply 45, Rua da Assembleia.

#### CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Châtel, Châtel d'Arènes and Montferand in barrels ready for bottling.

#### SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panacea remedy. Secundum Amara against the old rising sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this remedy and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveler aware of its properties should start on any journey without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 4th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "At late night I was in a boat recommended by the Secundum Amara. I was informed that this vessel has a sufficient amount of Secundum Amara, and that she was not at all disturbed by the results she obtained from it on board."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Emanoel Pinho wrote us as follows: "I have recommended the Secundum Amara to all the patients of the Clinica de Secundum Amara. In 22 of the cases the result was marvellous and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal pathology treated with the same remedy. Secundum Amara has also a beneficial effect on the results of the Federal Senator A. A. attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. R. C. first class passenger from Liverpool, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking, and the case of Sr. F. D. who had suffered from the same ailment for several months. In these cases as well as in the other first, the effect obtained was marvellous and rapid."

In view of these results have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the Secundum Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 17th October, 1895, the Surgeon of the Army Medical Corps Dr. Henrique Manoel, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Secundum Amara of Antea-Lepus against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The following is true on the faith of an tank."

General Federal, 10th Oct. 1895.—Dr. Henrique Manoel.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacerda wrote us as follows:—

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda. According to my promise I have the pleasure to send you the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Secundum Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she had used for the purpose of relieving her husband of any danger of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant, A. J. Richardson.

Miss Richardson's letter runs: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Secundum Amara as a remedy for sea sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found most efficacious." R. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Pires Lima wrote to us as follows:—

Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Antea-Lepus. For many years I have used your preparations of Secundum Amara on the most delicate family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the complaints of my wife, who had not known the efficacy of the Tincture for the cure of her ailments. The tranquility and shaking movements which I have been able to inflict on my wife, I feel its power on a gentle and delicate woman. Travelling to Ilhéus do Camp, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Secundum Amara is already well known to me. I have pleasure in confirming to you by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which never fail, that the Secundum Amara has effected many cures. Yours very truly, B. G. de Resende.

N.B.—The proprietors of the Panacea remedy Nre. TANKER AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Dispensary of the Secundum Amara, No. 72, Rua 19 de Março, Botafogo.

#### Hotels.

##### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA  
(Cafetaria)

Telephone No. 3,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, rises to the clearest bench of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms, airy and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-chests, drinking water filtered by the Pilsen system, good table service, and is therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

##### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been furnished with every convenience of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and refrigerating pipes.

The capital merits have been repaired and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been restored, and no expense has been spared to make it.

##### The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every five minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

##### ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sphyre tramway, Santa Theresa, it is reached in 5 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and directly out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

YUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

##### FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive building, and for the special purpose of

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with rooms for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure ground, particularly suitable for families and children, and well equipped bathrooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large dining room and its dining room opens on a veranda overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegram.

##### Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATION ON THE PERNAMBUCO

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

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## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States.

JULY 26.—The Cuban residents in Cienfuegos have written to Admiral Sampson begging for supplies for the women and children who are dying of starvation in great numbers.

General Miles yesterday effected landing of 4,000 men in Guánica on the southern shore of Puerto Rico. The Spanish garrison which attempted to oppose the landing were dispersed with heavy loss by the shells of the *Massachusetts*, *Columbia* and *Glover*. The American troops are encamped on the heights dominating the port and well protected by the guns of the fleet.

It is officially stated that the Spanish government has asked M. de Campon, the French minister in Washington, to act as intermediary in bringing about terms of peace, and that he with the permission of his government, has accepted the charge.

Guantanamo has formally surrendered in terms of the treaty of Santiago de Cuba.

General Miles has 6,000 men landed in the neighborhood of Ponce in Puerto Rico, where they have strongly entrenched themselves. [Ponce is a town of some 30,000 inhabitants, about 20 miles west of Guánica where the first landing of American troops took place.]

General Shafter has officially denied the news that Calixto Garcia was defeated by the Spaniards while retreating on Holguin.

JULY 27.—The state of the American army in Santiago is reported by General Shafter to be 1,500 sick of malarial and typhoid fevers, and 500 of light yellow fever. The general has asked the home government to pay the soldiers in gold, as the silver dollar is only accepted by merchants at 50 cents. He also reports that the garrison of Lugo, numbering 350 men, has capitulated.

The proposals of peace which have been received by the U. S. government through the French minister in Washington are reported to have created a bad impression on President McKinley and his cabinet, as they appear to have been inspired by some European powers desirous of knowing the intentions of the United States with reference to the possession of the Philippines.

JULY 28.—President McKinley has prepared his reply to the Spanish overtures of peace, presented by the French minister in Washington, but its terms have not yet received the sanction of his cabinet. The terms in which the reply is conceived are said to be Cuba for the Cubans under the protection of the United States, the cession of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and the payment of a war indemnity. Other versions say that the President insists on the cession of Puerto Rico and Guam, the independence of Cuba, and a naval station in the island of Luzon in the Philippines. The reply is expected to be sent to Spain to-morrow.

Maximo Gomez, the generalissimo of the Cubans, has arrived in Washington, and had a most satisfactory interview with the President.

Telegrams from Santiago have informed the government that on Thursday last there were 3,770 men down with fever of various kinds, and that five hundred of yellow fever in the preceding 24 hours.

The British steamship *Arduin* entered the port of New York to-day severely damaged by a fire which broke out on board on the high seas. The vessel's passengers on board made a desperate rush for the boats, but Capt. Walker and his officers stood firm with revolver in hand and kept them back. The women and children were put into the boats and the whole of the passengers forced to work to put out the fire. This having been successfully accomplished, the women and children were re-embarked, and the vessel, though terribly damaged, was taken safely into port. (This is a terrible commentary on the behaviour of the officers and crew of *La Bourgogne*, when all the women and children were lost, the crew and passengers allowed to get beyond the bounds of discipline and run amuck amongst themselves. On the same day on which the *Arduin* reached port, the court of enquiry censured the dead captain of *La Bourgogne* for going at an undue speed in a snow storm, and praised the captain of the *Cromartyshire* for his pluck in standing by the sinking steamer.)

JULY 29.—The U. S. government finds itself seriously embarrassed to know what is to be done with the Philippines in forming the terms of the treaty of peace. Popular opinion is in favor of their retention and the yellow press is urgently advocating it. The President daily receives thousands of telegrams to the same effect. The cabinet has not yet arrived at a decision, and the President wishes to crouch his proposals in such terms that they must be rejected or accepted as a whole. President McKinley is, however, known to be decidedly opposed to an armistice while terms of peace are being discussed.

An Annapolis, Admiral McAnair gave a grand banquet in honor of the Spanish officers, Cervantes, Pareles, Eulate, and Moren. Many ladies were present and wore flowers of the Spanish colors.

Admiral Cervera has sent a full detailed account of the battle of Santiago to Madrid. The document was read by the U. S. officers but will not be published by them.

Assurances have been received in Washington that all the European powers are now in favor of the retention of the Philippines by the United States as the only satisfactory settlement of the question.

## Spain.

JULY 26.—The *Imparcial* publishes a telegram from Havana stating that an American

ship of war having attempted to land troops in Bahia Honda, the troops under General Manzanillo fired on the boat and sunk it, killing four of the crew. (Another Spanish victory?)

The cabinet is discussing the manner in which a treaty of peace may best be made.

The government has received news of the landing of General Miles' troops at Guánica, and that an attack on Ponce is imminent.

JULY 27.—The *Gracia* published the notice that King Alfonso was suffering from an attack of measles. Sr. Sagasta later in the day informed the representatives of the press, that the attack was not a serious one, and that the young king was rapidly recovering. He also said that peace negotiations had been officially commenced without any intermediary being employed.

Madrid telegrams say that a Spanish transport has been sunk at the entrance of San Juan de Porto Rico harbor to strengthen the defence.

It is reported throughout Spain that 700 Spaniards attacked the American troops in Puerto Rico that were marching towards Juncos, and defeating the Americans compelled them to retire on Guamir.

JULY 28.—After a council of state, over which the Queen-regent presided, and which lasted 3 hours, the following official note was communicated to the press:

The ambassador of France in Washington, in the name of the Spanish government, presented on the evening of the 26th inst. to the President of the Republic of the United States, the message from the government of her Majesty, tending to put an end to the war and defining the conditions of peace. An official communication has been received, announcing that the said message was delivered to President McKinley, who replied that he would examine it together with his ministers, and requested the ambassador to come again to the White House to receive the reply and to discuss details.

The young king of Spain is much better, and the court will remain in Madrid.

It is stated that the peace negotiations are likely to occupy the whole of August, and that the Cortes will be asked to meet in September to ratify the treaty of peace.

Several skirmishes have taken place in various parts of Cuba, but no details have been received.

JULY 29.—The *Imparcial* of Madrid says that the Americans have made prisoners of a number of armed troops who left Manzanillo in order to obtain water.

All the mines placed in the harbor of Guantanamo have been rendered useless by the Americans.

The government has ordered the suppression of *La Gaceta*, the official organ of the carlists, and it is expected that the whole of the carlist press will also be suppressed.

The delay in receiving a reply from Washington to the proposals of the Spanish government is causing the greatest anxiety throughout.

## Great Britain.

JULY 26.—The *Standard* publishes a telegram from New York, which states that assurances have been given in Washington that Great Britain and Germany are both in favor of the retention of the Philippines by the United States.

It is stated that a large Japanese squadron has been told off to act in concert with the British and American fleets on the Pacific station. [The telegram, however, fails to say for what purpose.]

The American consul in Gibraltar has given a safe conduct to two ships of the Spanish *Reconquista* Company which were sheltered in that port, to proceed to the United States in transport prisoners of war to Spain.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent in Madrid telegraphs that the popular opinion there is that the powers will agree to Spain keeping possession of the Philippines.

JULY 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the opinion there is that the powers have agreed to abstain from intervention in the present war, arguing that if left alone the United States will return to its former position as a mercantile nation, but if provoked by European intervention the whole country will be thrown into the hands of the jingoes, and the United States will become a great military power. (To our mind this is powerful political reasoning. The Americans like their sons across the Atlantic can be easily led but get obstinate when driven. That it is not safe to attempt to coerce them was brought home to Germany when they tried a neat little game at Manila, but Admiral Dewey's stern front and the firm attitude of his government in his support has made Germany the very good friend of Uncle Sam, and the warm supporter of American occupation of the Philippines.)

JULY 29.—The *Standard* publishes a Washington telegram in which it is stated that the intention of the American government is to reply to the Spanish overtures of peace by an ultimatum giving definite proposals, and insisting that if these be rejected the succeeding proposals will be less favorable to Spain.

The *Times* counsels Spain to accept the first American terms if possible, as if refused the jingoes in the States will urge the President to exact a heavier tribute.

A telegram from Porto Rico says that on the American fleet anchoring near Ponce, the garrison evacuated the fortress.

The *Daily Mail* says the Pope has advised the Queen-regent to cede the Antilles, but to refuse to give up the Philippines to a protesting nation. (We wonder if the souls of the Catholic Cubans are less precious to the Pope than those of the semi-savage Tagalos.)

## THE FINANCIAL REPORT.

The annual report of the minister of finance has just been presented to congress, and in view of the extremely critical state of the national finances it will naturally be examined with careful attention. Never before in the history of Brazil have its financial affairs reached so low an ebb, for not only has the government been obliged to pledge the revenues of its principal custom-house as security for a comparatively small loan, but it has had to suspend the cash payments of interest on its foreign debt and guarantees and to give a further lien on its customs revenue, to cover the interest on the scrip issued on account of such unpaid interest. Such a situation must be a source of profound anxiety to every thoughtful and patriotic citizen, for it not only implies a loss of credit, but it threatens far-reaching discredit. Under such circumstances, the report of the minister entrusted with the administration of the nation's finances, will be read with absorbing interest.

In his general discussion of the situation the minister calls attention to the many unfavorable features which have contributed to the present crisis—the incomplete political organization under the new regime, deficient production, political agitation, the evils of a depreciated currency, defective taxation, the non-investment of capital in national enterprises, the remittance abroad of the earnings of capital and laborers located in the country, and various other questions already too well-known to the public to require discussion. Many of these features are results rather than causes of the financial crisis which has brought the national treasury to the verge of bankruptcy, but this is a matter for consideration at some other time. It may serve as an explanation to enumerate all these disturbing factors in a generally bad situation, but it would perhaps have been more to the point had the minister fixed the responsibility for each one of them, and had he been frank enough to condemn the economic failures and abuses which have wasted the nation's wealth and dispersed its income.

What the public wants to know, however, is not so much the events and influences which have brought these troubles upon us, but what the government is doing and proposes to do to save the nation's honor and credit. The minister explains that although the budget for 1897 announced a surplus of 50,000,000\$, the accounts for the year showed at the very outset a deficit of 120,000,000\$ to 130,000,000\$, to meet which the government has had to resort to credit operations. These were an internal loan of 60,000,000\$, Nov. 29, 1897 and a foreign loan of £ 2,000,000 in London by means of an issue of treasury bills.

In the current year the import duties have very greatly diminished, but the loss has been partly covered by increased returns from internal and consumption taxes. The great decrease in values of exports, however, has unfavorably affected exchange, and for this reason the situation has steadily grown worse.

The minister estimates that, although exports at present exceed imports by £ 5,184,564 a year, the remittances abroad by private parties and by the government, for which exchange must be taken, changes this into a balance of payments against the country of £ 4,460,050. This unfavorable balance, he correctly affirms, can not be longer endured. To correct the evil, he concludes that the government must not be compelled to enter the exchange market, to avoid which it must be provided with the gold which it needs, and this can only be obtained by the lease or sale of national properties, or by a loan. To effect the latter, the government should convert the gold-interest on the internal loan into currency-interest, to suppress commissions and purchases of material in Europe, to revise the contracts for guarantees, and to reduce expenditure on diplomatic representation. Supplemental to these the government should be provided with recourses for the with-

drawal of a part of the circulating medium.

To improve the situation still further and to provide the government with the recourses it needs, he recommends systematic economies and increased revenue. Besides these, a part of the duties on imports should be collected in gold. The argument on this point, however, is a little obscure, as the minister seems to believe that the speculation in exchange springs from the circumstance that the importer pays in gold and sells for paper, and then he asks, somewhat incoherently, why the importer who pays cost and transportation in gold, should not also pay the duties in the same money. To this the importer might reply: if I pay cost, transportation and duties in gold, why should I not sell for gold?

The argument in favor of paying import duties in gold we leave for discussion when the proposal is taken up by congress.

In accordance with an established custom the minister gives a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the last two or three years, which, though generally incomplete, affords useful comparisons. Without reproducing the items, the returns of the last three years show the following results:

1895	
Ordinary receipts	294,802,962\$19
Extraordinary do.	12,886,122\$632
Expenditures	307,689,085\$451
Deficit	344,882,350\$051
Extraordinary recourses:	
Balance of deposits	17,866,612\$157
Internal loan of 25 Feb. 1895	98,725,716\$152
Foreign loan	27,358,105\$992
Issue of silver	175,862\$000
Do nickel	567,990\$000
Balance from preceding year	220,944,932\$588
Total	365,640,119\$559
Deductions:	
Deficit as above	37,193,264\$600
Redemption of currency with proceeds of loan	30,000,000\$000
Do Banco do Maranhão	2,610\$000
Loan to municipality	250,000\$000
Balance carried over	298,191,251\$959

The returns for the years 1896 and 1897 are still incomplete, a few revenue offices and custom houses having failed to send in reports. So far as received the returns show the following results:

1896	
Ordinary receipts	318,973,710\$127
Extraordinary do.	15,065,366\$926
Expenditures	333,996,097\$073
Deficit	39,924,929\$651
Including Deposits	15,873,973\$000
Total deficit	55,798,803\$451

Extraordinary recourses:	
Internal loan, 1895	26,326,537\$257
Issue of nickel	965,000,000
Surplus from 1895	298,194,251\$959
Balance carried over	269,686,688\$765

(In this year the item "Deposits," contrary to the rule, showed a considerable deficit, the withdrawals exceeding the receipts by over fifteen thousand contos.)

1897	
Ordinary receipts	261,716,426\$297
Extraordinary do.	10,281,181\$077
Expenditures	270,997,607\$574
Deficit	41,526,221\$257
Including Deposits	2,921,076\$477
Total deficit	44,447,297\$734

## Extraordinary recourses:

From Banco da Republica .....	75,000,000\$000
Idem on a/c aid to agriculture .....	8,000,000\$000
Issue paper money .....	75,000,000\$000
Issue Treasury bills .....	41,250,000\$000
Issue nickel .....	371,900\$000
Internal loan, 1895 .....	2,044\$444 199,623,944\$444

## Expenditures an account of the foregoing:

Redemption paper money, law of 1885 .....	75,000,000\$000
Interest on bonds .....	583,333\$000
To sundry banks .....	175,598,710\$641
Oeste de Minas RR .....	8,389,898\$555
Loan to Municipality .....	3,700,000\$000
Loan to Sergipe .....	77,098\$351
Loan to Paraná .....	1,930,000\$000
Loan to Santa Catharina .....	1,930,000\$000
Loan to Com. Association .....	525,000\$000 267,734,040\$547

Deficit in this account .....	68,110,096\$103
Deficit on Ordinary a/c, as above .....	44,447,297\$734

Total deficit for 1897 .....	112,557,393\$837
Balance of Extraordinary recourses from 1896 .....	234,325,714\$018

Surplus of this a/c carried over .....

As the Treasury gives no cash balances, it is impossible to check the accuracy of the foregoing accounts. The minister states that these balances are still "subject to liquidation," and it is also certain that they are subject to verification. It is certain that the Treasury possesses no such thing as a cash surplus of 121,768,320\$181 brought forward from the proceeds of the 1895 loans. They are simply book credits, and might now be appropriately termed imaginary recourses.

The returns also do not include the balances at the disposition of the London treasury agency, which at times are very considerable.

During the past year the executive opened supplementary, extraordinary and special credits to an aggregate of 59,957,644\$933. These were designed to meet deficiencies in appropriations, and special expenditures purposely left out of the annual budget. They also include unforeseen emergencies, such as "public relief," etc., for which congress is accustomed to authorize the executive to open extraordinary credits.

—The New York *Merchants' Review* of June 24th contains the following editorial note, which can not fail to interest the cocoa producers of this country:—"Cocoa and chocolate are taking great strides into popular favor in Great Britain. There was an increase in the consumption of raw cocoa amounting to 3,250,000 pounds in 1897, and the gain is said to be still in progress. A British authority says that this increase has been at the expense of tea, which would be truer of the United States than Great Britain."

—At the last general meeting of the St. John del Rey Mining Co., in London, the chairman made a very favorable report in regard to output, but as the water power is becoming meagre the directors have resolved to go in for the generation of electrical power, and the chairman announced that an issue of 44,000 shares would be offered to existing shareholders at par, in the proportion of one new share to ten old, when the shares shall stand at a market price of 2½s. or 25s. Meanwhile the company is in a comfortable position, as during the past three months it has realised a profit of £10,000, with which, the chairman frankly stated, he did not intend to part. The shareholders must therefore content themselves *pro tem*, with the small dividend distributed (1s. for the year to February 28 last). Some important observations were made as to the life of the mine, it being stated that there is in sight some 600,000 tons, or enough to last six years at the present rate of consumption, and that the work undertaken in opening further levels was expected to disclose a further fifteen years of life, if, as expected, the lode continues to go down as it has gone so far from the surface.

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POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—COTTA 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 2nd, 1898.

THE refusal of the senate, by a bare majority, to concede licence for the prosecution of Senator João Cordeiro for complicity in the attempt on the life of President Prudente de Moraes, is a fatal mistake. It makes the upper chamber of congress an accomplice in the guilt of the accused, it stains the honor and reputation of the highest legislative body in the land, and it casts an unjust reflection upon the courts. And still further, it establishes a precedent which can not fail to bring trouble upon the country in the future. We say nothing of the guilt or innocence of the accused, but as he has been formally charged with participation in an infamous and treasonable attempt upon the life of the executive, common justice demands that he shall respond for his acts before the tribunals. In justice and honor, he can not do otherwise, nor can any immunity be conceded for his protection which will not offend every sense of right and equity. If he is innocent, his own honor demands the opportunity to establish that fact. To elude a trial, either by flight, by subterfuge, or by shielding himself behind a mistaken ruling of the senate, is a virtual confession of guilt, and will be so considered by the world. It is asserted that the police obtained by violence the confessions which implicated him in the conspiracy, but this does not warrant the protection extended to him. Congress is not a judicial body and can not decide upon such a charge. Let him prove this assertion before the courts, and there can be no doubt whatever of the result. We do not for a moment believe that there is a court of justice in this city which would declare him guilty on evidence obtained in such a manner. But the charge of violence rests upon the assertion of a doubly perjured man, for whose word no one can give the slightest respect. Nothing but a searching judicial investigation can establish the truth, and it is congress itself which is placing an impassable obstacle in its way. There is no avoiding the conclusion that by this congress is committing a dishonorable and criminal act. Practically it is assuming responsibility for a criminal attempt upon the executive. Were the President to refuse further correspondence with such a body, who could blame him? A foul conspiracy was formed against his life, and an attempt was actually made to assassinate him. A police inquiry showed that the president of the senate and one of its members, together with several prominent deputies, were concerned in the plot, and yet that body not

only continues to repose its confidence in these men but actually refuses to permit their prosecution! Not even the exense given by Senator Ruy Barbosa (the incompetence of the judicial officer who made application for permission to prosecute) will justify such a defeat of justice. With such opposition, the President might justly assume that there is no protection for him henceforth under the constitution and laws of the country, and that no recourse remains to him but to resign an office which commands neither respect nor loyal support.

Since writing the foregoing the chamber has also decided, by a small majority, not to grant permission for the trial of the accused members of that house. This was a foregone conclusion, after the decision of the senate. Henceforth the Brazilian congress will figure in the annals of history as a legislative body so lost to shame and to a proper appreciation of its position, as to cover men accused of crime with the mantle of its immunities and to refuse permission for their trial by the courts of justice. And it will also figure as a law-making body which not only had no respect for law, but even refused to permit the law to be enforced against its members.

This action of congress in refusing to grant permission for the trial of certain members on a criminal accusation, can not fail to lead to serious trouble in the future. It is not the first case, nor will it be the last, and the dangerous principle may now be considered established that the members of the law-making branch of the government are exempt and free from all legal responsibility for the crimes they may commit. Such an immunity will inevitably lead to grave abuses and a violent reaction at no distant day. We can not conceive of a people so spiritless and debased as to submit to such an abuse of privilege. In the early struggles for popular representation, immunities against arrest for political offences or for trifling misdemeanors were necessary in order to protect the legislator against the crown. But they were never designed to shield him from the penalties of revolting crime. In a republic, however, such immunities are wholly out of place. The law is there supreme, and every citizen, from the lowest to the highest, is amenable to its provisions. In a monarchy the king can do no wrong, while in a republic the law can make no distinctions. Both of these principles are fundamental. Once admit an exception and you destroy the principle. The republic which creates a privileged class within its bounds, ceases to be a true republic, for thenceforward its citizens are no longer equal in rights and privileges, and the law is no longer supreme. And the resultant political organization will be infinitely worse than the monarchy, for it weakens the conservative principle of authority and indefinitely extends the privilege of irresponsibility. Privileges and immunities have been the curse and ruin of all the republics of Latin America, and will continue so until the end. No matter how carefully the constitution and laws of a republic may have been framed, the existence of such privileges and immunities will inevitably bring about abuses and political disorder. It is inconceivable that so eminent a political student as Ruy Barbosa should have overlooked their fatal influence, and should himself have contributed to their creation and protection, and it can only be explained, perhaps, on his acceptance of transitory factors in political development as fundamental principles. It may now be too late to correct the error, but we should at least like to see it discussed.

THE trial of the persons accused of the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro on March 8th, 1897, terminated on Saturday last, and, as was generally anticipated, they were all acquitted. There was positive evidence as to the guilt of some of the accused, and strong circumstantial evidence of the guilt of others. The victim was a prominent monarchist, however, and some of the accused were known as active politicians of the extreme republican type. The result unhappily proves that justice is no longer to be reckoned with in Brazil, except

ally in criminal proceedings against persons enjoying political influence. This trial, taken in connection with the refusal of congress to permit certain members to be tried for a similar crime, will tend to completely destroy all further hopes in the immediate future of Brazil.

WHEN the vote was taken in the senate last Friday on the resolution conceding permission to prosecute Senator João Cordeiro for complicity in the attempt on the President's life, Senator Ruy Barbosa voted against the concession only because he did not consider the authority competent which made the application, in conformity with the doctrine which he advanced in 1893 against an application for permission to try Senator Wandenberg. In order to maintain some technical formality and to preserve consistency, justice, he was willing to defend the ends of justice, to betray the chief magistrate of the country and to place the senate in the position of protecting one of its members against prosecution for an attempt to assassinate the President. Justice would be better served, in our opinion, by punishing the guilty first, and by settling formalities on some other occasion.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 25.—The question of granting permission for the trial of the congressmen accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes was warmly discussed in both houses. In the senate there was a motion to recommit the report of the committee on legislation in order that this committee might report on the competence of the prosecuting attorney to apply for permission for the trial. This motion was opposed by the friends of Senator João Cordeiro and was rejected by a vote of 28 to 26.

JULY 26.—In both houses the question of granting permission for the trial of the accused congressmen was again discussed. Senator Severino Vieira, after speaking on the subject, asked for leave to continue his speech on the following day. The friends of the accused senator objected to this, which was accordingly refused by a vote of 24 to 20.

JULY 27.—The question of permitting the trial of the accused congressmen continued to be discussed in both houses. Senator Virgílio Damascio spoke in the senate and Deputy Martins in the chamber of deputies. The latter appealed to the chamber of the republic by saving the honor of President Prudente de Moraes, who belongs to the family of republicans to which Deputy Glycerio also belongs. The President's honor, he said, can be saved only by refusing to grant permission for the trial of the accused deputies.

JULY 28.—The two houses continued to discuss the question of granting permission for the trial of the accused senators and deputies. Senator Gonçalves Ferreira and Deputy Adolpho Gardin, each in his respective chamber, gave an account of the warning sent by Deputy Glycerio to President Prudente de Moraes of the plot against the latter's life. This warning was conveyed from Deputy Glycerio to the senator by a merchant who refused to mention his informant's name or to permit his own name to be mentioned. Senator Gonçalves Ferreira transmitted the warning to Senator Moraes Barros and Deputy Adolpho Gardin in order that it might be communicated to President Prudente de Moraes, who at that time received moreover many anonymous letters denouncing his resignation and threatening him with death in case of refusal. The senate by a vote of 30 to 27 refused to grant permission for the trial of Senator João Cordeiro.

JULY 29.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber continued to discuss the question of granting permission for the trial of the accused deputies.

JULY 30.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—By a vote of 92 to 84 the chamber refused to grant permission for the trial of the deputies accused of having plotted against the life of President Prudente de Moraes.

## COFFEE NOTES

—A phenomenal blossoming appeared on the coffee trees throughout a great part of the state of São Paulo during the last half of July. What the result will be, no one seems to know. The blossoms are due in September, but they appear some five or six weeks earlier. It is predicted by many that the blossoms will not adhere, and that they betray weakness in the trees.

—A project has been presented to the state legislature of São Paulo, authorizing the state executive to acquire a pavilion at the Paris exposition of 1904, where the agricultural products of São Paulo, principally coffee, can be favorably exhibited. The purpose is to make a propaganda in favor of coffee, and for this purpose coffee will be placed on exhibition in every conceivable way, and cups of the beverage will be distributed to the public. All machinery for preparing coffee for the market, together with machines and apparatus for roasting, grinding and preparing the beverage, will also be exhibited. It is a practical idea, but why should not the planters bear the expense, instead of the state treasury? Why should a Pindamonhangaba shoemaker pay for a propaganda calculated to benefit the coffee planters alone?

—The *Diario Popular* of São Paulo says that the appearance of coffee orchards in the municipality of Jaboticabal and throughout a great part of western São Paulo, is most disheartening. The frosts early in July did great harm to the trees, which are now bare of olings owing to the drought which followed the frosts.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The S. Paulo Railway Book Club gave a smoking concert on the evening of the 30th ult.

—There were 807 births, 107 marriages and 453 deaths in the city of São Paulo during the month of May.

—It is announced by cable that Lient Filote Pires, the junketing governor of Amazonas, left Lisbon yesterday for Manaus. He will arrive too late, however, for Gov. Eduardo Ribeiro is already in his easy chair.

—We see by São Paulo exchange that 150 thieves were under arrest in that city a few days ago, which may be considered but a fraction of the number exercising this lucrative profession in that state. Some adequate punishment should be administered to these offenders.

—The town of Campinas has at present 4,000 buildings and a population estimated at between 55,000 and 60,000. The streets, whose number is 51, are lighted by 1,060 gas lamps. The number of business houses is about 1,500. There are three daily journals, one of which has been published for 23 years.

—A controversy has arisen in São Paulo over the official examination of foreign physicians, some Italian practitioners asking for exemption. A telegram of yesterday gives a report that the state government has conceded a period of six months for these foreign physicians to comply with the law.

—On the 31st ult. the São Paulo police discovered in an engraver's shop the plates for counterfeiting various labels and registered trade marks. Afterwards a quantity of falsified Cognac Jules Robin, some vermouth and a quantity of counterfeit labels were apprehended in the establishment of Pereira Meyer & Co.

—A São Paulo state deputy proposes to have a law enacted forbidding sanitary inspectors to exercise their profession while on official duty, and one of our exchanges calls it "a good idea." It is a fatal idea, in our opinion, for no good medical practitioner will then be able to accept the office. A physician should never be prohibited from exercising his profession under such circumstances.

—A controversy has arisen between Dr. Araújo Reis, the original engineer of the new capital of Minas Geraes, and Dr. P. Biedlin, the present engineer. Both are fond of controversy, and we may therefore expect some interesting developments before they have finished. The quarrel apparently originated over that three thousand contos fence for the public park—no one now knowing anything about it. It is interesting to note that Araújo says—with all due modesty, of course—that the governor of the state has said, in a private conversation, that he is now convinced that Araújo would have accomplished with 18,000,000 what his successor has done for 25,000,000. Go right on gentlemen; there is nothing like a quarrel for eliciting the truth!

## CRICKET AT SANTOS.

SANTOS 1ST XI vs. SANTOS 2ND XI.

This match was played at Santos on 24th July. Considerable interest was attached to this match as Dickson, captain of 2nd XI, had got together a fairly strong team. A fine day favored the game and the match was very keenly contested, resulting in a win for the 1st XI by 58 runs. The 2nd XI batted first and knocked out 63 runs. A Lewis' 15 being top score. For the 1st XI Barber, Smith and Routh all batted well. In bowling Lewis with his "elbow" played havoc with the batsmen, his 4 wickets only costing 8 runs. The fielding all round showed great improvement to what we have been accustomed to see in Santos in local matches. Below are the scores:

SANTOS 2ND XI.	
F. H. Gepp, ct. and b. Barber.....	7
A. L. Tweedie, b. Barber.....	0
A. T. Smith, ct. Burgess, b. Toulson.....	2
A. Keelman, b. Stock.....	15
P. Lewis, b. Stock.....	3
J. Thomson, ct. Burgess, b. Stock.....	1
C. Vieira, b. Stock.....	4
M. Harding, not out.....	7
E. Wucherer, l.b.w., b. Stock.....	0
A. Dickson, b. Stock.....	0
Extras.....	9
Total.....	63
SANTOS 1ST XI.	
J. A. Cross, ct. Gepp, b. Harding.....	5
A. M. Burgess, b. Keelman.....	2
H. E. Barber, b.....	21
G. Toulson, run out.....	15
C. L. Stock, ct. Smith, b. Keelman.....	39
J. de S. Routh, b. Lewis.....	24
R. C. Lloyd, ct. Dickson, b. Lewis.....	2
E. O. Broad, ct. Thomson, b.....	3
H. Wright, l.b.w., b. Lewis.....	3
B. Standen, ct. Lewis, b. Keelman.....	0
E. Greene, not out.....	0
Extras.....	7
Total.....	121

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB vs. S. PAULO RAILWAY.

These clubs met for a friendly game played at Chacara Dullely on July 24th. Winning the toss the Club elected to play with the sun behind them. At 4.30 p.m. Ffordre kicked off for the Railway, who played three shots. The first scrumming took place in the Railway quarters, but owing to the weight and dash of their forwards the ball soon travelled to the other end and from a judicious pass by Kirkman, Blacklock got well away, passing to Miller and for some time the Railway lines were in danger until Wyatt relieved by a long kick. Knight and Webster following well up, caused Miller to touch down. Kirkman kicked out and Club forwards getting well together rushed the full down and from a scrumming in the Railway 25, Blacklock picked up and passing to Crowther Smith, the latter ran round and grounded the ball behind the Railway posts, Miller taking the kick but without result.

At half time the score stood: São Paulo Athletic Club, 1 try to nil.

On resuming, the Railway made a strong attack on the Club's defence, Lawson putting in some good useful runs, and Webster playing a fine game at centre three-quarter, but the defence of the Club backs was too good and the ball was gradually worked back forcing Knight to touch down for the Railway. After the kick out Webster came away with a fine run, but the ball was ruled back. Then from an offside penalty on the Club's part, Wyatt put in a free kick from his own 25, the ball just missing goal and Miller touched down.

Following the kick-out well up, the Club forwards took the ball into the Railway quarters, passing to Blacklock who grounded the ball behind the Railway's goal, Kirkman making a good shot for goal but without effect.

This reverse put the Railway on their mettle and with combined rushes and good back play they carried the ball over the Club's line. Then the Club got away again and for some five minutes before time, Miller coming away with a smart run, passed to Crowther Smith who scored the third try for the Club, Wilson kicking a poster.

A most enjoyable match both to players and spectators ended leaving the Club victorious by three tries to nil.

The Railway are to be congratulated on making such a plucky fight, especially as they played three short in their forwards, although their extra weight made up in a great measure for it. The return game will be local forward to with a great deal of interest.

The teams were:

S. P. A. C.

Back, F. Sparkes;  
 3/4 S. Crowther Smith, F. Blacklock,  
 C. Miller, J. J. Wilson;  
 3/4 H. Kirkman, M. King;  
 Forwards, H. R. Pennington, P. C. Ffordre, J. Bierenbach, S. Weigall, E. Hunt,  
 W. Jeffrey, T. Happe.

S. P. RAILWAY.

Back, E. Wyatt;  
 3/4 E. A. Duffield, J. Shaw, R. G. Knight, J. S. Webster;  
 3/4 L. M. H. W. J. Mawson;  
 Forwards, W. F. Ingolby, P. C. Ffordre, W. F. Ware, J. Finlayson, R. V. King.  
 Touch Judges, Messrs. Stewart and Renhall.  
 Referee, R. Bartlett.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—Since August 1 the night express leaves São Paulo for Rio de Janeiro at 5.45 p.m. Return tickets are now sold at 25 per cent discount.

—The schooner *Sirocco* sailed June 7th from Baltimore for Pernambuco, Brazil. Her cargo consists of four locomotives and tenders, together with other railroad equipment, all valued at about \$50,000.

—A derailment occurred on the Nova Friburgo branch of the Leopoldina lines, near Cachoeira, on the 31st ult., the locomotive jumping the rails and sustaining much damage. A side track was at once laid and traffic was resumed after a short suspension.

—The Paulista company has refused to restore to the Santos custom-house the sum of 15,118\$200, which the latter affirms was withdrawn in duplicate by the company's dispatch clerk. The company denies having given any authorization for withdrawing this money.

—Reports are again current in São Paulo of negotiations for the sale of the tramway lines belonging to the Viação Paulista company. Two separate negotiations are now reported, one for the sale of the Santos lines, and one for the sale of the São Paulo system—both to German capitalists.

—According to a recent decision of the United States district court at Milwaukee, the municipal government of that city has no legal right to fix the fares of a tramway company at a rate which prevents the earning of a just compensation. The court holds that a railroad is a person within the meaning of the constitution, which declares that no state shall deprive any person of property without due process of law. To reduce fares to a point where profit is impossible is to deprive the said company of its property. This decision, if extended to all the railroads in the United States, will be of far-reaching importance, as it will stop the states and municipalities from further meddling with tariffs.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who landed at Rio on the 30th inst. from the Hamburg Sudamerica line steamer *Paraguassu* were Mr. Henrique Selwenghagen and Arnoldo de Albuquerque from Bahia.

—We were informed yesterday that the case of the crew of the steamer *Greylands* had come almost to a standstill, owing to the judge who took the case in hand, at the request of the British legation, being indisposed and too unwell to attend to any business matters at present. It is unfortunate that he should be incapacitated just when his services are urgently needed in a really serious case. At the present time, the seven men are still in prison, having been so since May the 28th ult., owing to the indisposition of a judge. Does the city of B. A. only boast of one judge who is capable of trying a case? Surely, he ought to have a deputy fit to take his place. With regard to the man who was given out as having been murdered, and for whose death the seven British seamen are still in prison, we beg to inform the judge that he was knocking about town yesterday enquiring of several captains whether a freeman was not wanted by them. Why not arrest him and place him in duress vile?—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the sentence of death on John Andersen, cook of the Boston schooner *Oliver Pecker*, for the murder of the captain and mate of this coast last year. Andersen's crime was a remarkable one. The three-masted schooner *Oliver Pecker*, Capt. J. W. Whitman, sailed from Boston on June 20 last year for Buenos Aires with a cargo of lumber. On the morning of 6th August, when the vessel was off this coast, Andersen shot the captain in his cabin and the mate on deck and took command of the vessel. The bodies of the murdered men were thrown overboard, the vessel was set on fire and burned, and the crew reached the shore of Brazil, where they were arrested and sent to the United States, Andersen for trial and the others as witnesses. The trial began on December 18, before Judges Goff and Hughes of the United States Court, and on December 22nd the jury found Andersen guilty of the murder of the mate. He was sentenced to be hanged on March 18th. An appeal to the Supreme Court followed with the result stated.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Several of the supposed murderers of Col. Gentil de Castro wore at their trial floriantista medals.

—The exchange of ratifications in regard to the arbitration treaty between Brazil and France, will take place during the present week.

—What kind of a republic is this whose safety is said to depend on the impunity of congressmen accused of having plotted to murder its President?

—On Saturday the falling of one of the walls of building No. 57 Rua da Lapa wounded four workmen who were engaged in the construction of building No. 55.

—What will be said of a congress that without even a protest permits its members to be arbitrarily incarcerated without trial and yet refuses to permit their trial before the courts of justice for crimes of which they are accused?

—We are asked to announce the fact that a cricket match between the London and Brazilian Bank and the British Bank is arranged for Sunday next, the 7th inst., at Lencois. Play will commence at 11 o'clock, and a good game is expected.

—Now that their companions are saved from prosecution, several deputies are returning home, leaving the regular business of the session to enact itself. When will congress so the wisdom of paying no salaries to deputies not in actual attendance?

—On Sunday building No. 86, Rua Sete de Setembro was destroyed by fire and adjoining buildings were considerably damaged. On this occasion, as at nearly all the recent fires in this city, the work of extinguishing the flames was very much hindered by scarcity of water.

—Smith says that congress might very well be called the *sante-câmara* (the Club da Morte). But then, why bother about it? The members of that august body seem to be quite unconscious of what they have done and quite indifferent as to what the world thinks of them!

—What a difference between the political prisoners incarcerated by Marechal Floriano Peixoto and the floriantistas accused of plotting the murder of President Prudente de Moraes! The former demanded trial before the courts of justice and the latter are resorting to all sorts of subterfuges in order to evade it.

—Smith suggests that congress shall be converted into a mutual life and accident insurance company. "We shall next hear," says Smith's brother, "of Smith suggesting the invention of gunpowder." As we never interfere in family quarrels, Smith and his brother will please permit us to request them to settle this matter without our assistance.

—The Polytechnic students have published a manifesto reiterating their intention of not attending school. Why not close up the school, then, and let the young men go elsewhere for instruction?

—We regret very much that owing to the late hour at which we received the score of the cricket match between the Club Brazileiro de Cricket and the United Banks on Sunday last at the Paysandu grounds, we are unable to give a report of it this week. The game was, however, such an exceptionally good one that we will revert to the matter next week at length.

—It was only natural, we presume, that the senate which voted for the impunity of the authors of all the heinous crimes committed under the cover of martial law during the administration of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, should also refuse permission for the trial of Senator João Cordeiro, accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes.

—If under the present system of government in Brazil, in conformity with what seems to be the doctrine of Deputy Martins Junior, republicans as well as congressmen are entitled to immunity, would it not be well to publish a list of the privileged persons and cause them to be labeled so that common mortals may avoid them and thus prevent the possibility of being brought into conflict with them?

—When the accused congressmen were arbitrarily arrested under the cover of martial law the sympathy felt for them, notwithstanding their sinister antecedents, was natural and proper. But now that constitutional law has, fortunately, once more regained its sway, they cease to be entitled to sympathy and are regarded objects of animadversion and contempt by their efforts to evade trial for the crimes of which they are accused.

—It seems to us that no part of the shame resulting from the impunity of congressmen accused of a murderous plot, belongs to President Prudente de Moraes, who has apparently made use of all lawful means in his power to save his country from this disgrace. In the opinion of many there is consequently no reason why he should resign his office and they do not believe that he has expressed any intention of doing so.

—There has been circulated a report of President Prudente de Moraes having displayed his intention of resigning if congress refused to grant permission for the trial of its members accused of having plotted to murder him. It is even asserted that Vice-President Manoel Victoriano has actually organized his cabinet. Perhaps he can sell it to Campos Salles, if he doesn't ask too much for it. Not having been used, it ought to be as good as new.

—The C. C. is again at work. Last Thursday's *Jornal do Commercio* publishes the following ludicrous telegram from London:—"The *Financial News* continues to make violent attacks on Brazil. It is reported that Messrs. Rothschild have told Dr. Campos Salles not to attach any importance to the hostility of that journal." And now perhaps the imaginative C. C. will be so good as to evoke from his inner consciousness Campos Salles' laughable response to the singular request thus playfully attributed to Messrs. Rothschild.

—The trial of the ten prisoners accused of the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro commenced last Friday and ended on Saturday at 4.45 p.m., all of them being acquitted. This result means that at the end of a period of nearly 17 months the law is still impotent to discover and punish the authors of a dastardly crime perpetrated in open day, in a public place and in the presence of hundreds of witnesses. We leave our readers to decide whether this is or is not a symptom of a state of affairs that ought to excite the utmost apprehension in regard to the future of the country.

—The President has sent a special message to congress, recommending immediate measures for increasing and improving the water supply of this city. The idea is to increase the water rates which are high enough already and then cover the excess of expenditure by extraordinary credits. If the President will accept a suggestion or two, we should like to say that the service can be very greatly improved by simply employing practical and capable administrators and by using water metres. By the first a uniform distribution can be secured, and by the second "special favors" and a great part of the present waste can be prevented.

—For some months a certain *estafagem* in Larangeiras, formerly known as the "Colégio Americano," has been a perfect pesthouse. It was crowded with foreigners, many of whom work at a neighboring cotton factory, and the sanitary conditions of the place were indescribably bad. The result was that the place was decimated by yellow fever, and for a time there were one or two deaths a day there from this disease. Although the disinfecting carts were going there daily, the sanitary authorities took no steps to close the house until week before last, when the police were requested to clear it out. We note, however, that the police have done nothing, as the tenants are still there.



Amberg.....	19,952
Amn.....	7,702
Amstelles.....	5,942
Amstelveen.....	4,281
Amstelveen.....	1,420
Amstelveen.....	1,155
Amstelveen.....	960
Amstelveen.....	662
Amstelveen.....	1



Other counts:	
Cane of Good Hope.....	17,650
River Plate.....	6,882
Valparaiso.....	150
	24,732
Contraband:	
Northern ports.....	16,450
Southern ports.....	7,135
	23,585
Total.....	200,088

The exporters were as follow:

Arbuckle Brothers.....	4,072
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.....	22,661
Canary Trunks & Co.....	13,132
Wells, Schmitz & Co.....	11,700
Ramos & Co.....	11,000
Norton, Megaw & Co.....	8,747
Ornela & Co.....	8,669
J. W. Dunn & Co.....	8,700
F. S. Mead & Co.....	8,000
J. H. Johnston & Co.....	6,700
Levering & Co.....	6,000
Karl Vais & Co.....	5,600
Sequeira & Co.....	4,700
Pecher & Co.....	4,400
Rich, Riemer & Co.....	4,300
Roberto do Couto.....	4,300
Andrade Pontes & Azevedo.....	4,100
Hard, Rand & Co.....	4,100
Lacomb & Co.....	4,100
Ariz & Co.....	4,100
Nannum, Gepp & Co.....	4,100
Pierre Prater & Co.....	4,100
Karl Kische.....	4,100
Jorge Dias & Pinto.....	4,100
Angelo Leith & Co.....	4,100
P. G. Figueira.....	4,100
Dez Pereira, Almeida & Co.....	4,100
Edw. Ashworth & Co.....	4,100
Industria Industrial Brasileira.....	4,100
Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co.....	4,100
John Moore & Co.....	4,100
Paulina Thues & Co.....	4,100
C. Castello Branco & Co.....	4,100
Summary.....	200,088

#### Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Stock at Santos	Receipts	Shipments	Balance	Stock at Santos	Receipts	Shipments	Balance
July 21	1,000	1,000	0	July 21	1,000	1,000	0
July 22	1,000	1,000	0	July 22	1,000	1,000	0
July 23	1,000	1,000	0	July 23	1,000	1,000	0
July 24	1,000	1,000	0	July 24	1,000	1,000	0
July 25	1,000	1,000	0	July 25	1,000	1,000	0
July 26	1,000	1,000	0	July 26	1,000	1,000	0
July 27	1,000	1,000	0	July 27	1,000	1,000	0
July 28	1,000	1,000	0	July 28	1,000	1,000	0
July 29	1,000	1,000	0	July 29	1,000	1,000	0
July 30	1,000	1,000	0	July 30	1,000	1,000	0
July 31	1,000	1,000	0	July 31	1,000	1,000	0

#### Imports.

**Flour.**—5,700 bags were brought last week from the United States by the *S. Galileo*. The week has been an exceedingly dull one, and as will be seen from the following table prices have gone down all round. The prices in the United States are going down, and this market is already discounting the fall. The latest quotations were:

Trieste.....	nominal
Richmond 1st.....	47,500-48,000
do 2nd.....	nominal
Baltimore 1st.....	47,000-48,000
do 2nd.....	46,000-47,000
Western and Interior.....	45,000-46,000
River Plate.....	44,000-45,000
Local Mills.....	43,000-44,000

The market is quiet and weak.

**Codfish.**—There have been no arrivals during the past week, and the stock in all hands is about 8,500 packages. The demand is slack and the sales have been small. The retail prices now current are 65¢ per 50 lbs. and 12¢ per lb. for the best quality.

**Lard.**—No fresh consignments have come to hand. There has been little movement in the market during the week, and prices are not at all firm. Native lard is still quoted as nominal, and American lard has fallen from last week's prices to 50¢ per 50 lbs. per pound.

**Pork.**—The receipts during the past week have been nil. The decrease in prices has, however, been continued although the stock in hand is diminishing. American pork is quoted at from 15¢ to 16¢ per pound, but the native article fetches from 15¢ to 16¢ per kilo.

**Rice.**—There have been no fresh arrivals. No great change is noticeable in quotations, but there is a downward tendency. Rangoon rice is now quoted at from 12¢ to 13¢ per lb.

**Pitch Pine.**—Receipts nil. Part of the cargo ex *Chirica* has been sold about 55¢ per cwt. The retail prices are varying about 55¢.

**White Pine.**—No fresh arrivals are to hand. The market is still extremely dull, and 250 reis per foot is the ruling price.

**Straw Pine.**—The stagnation in this item still continues.

**Swedish Pine.**—Nothing to report.

**Kerosene.**—No arrivals. Prices are still very firm at the same figures as in the preceding week, namely 55¢ to 56¢ for lots, with retail at 10¢ to 11¢.

**Turpentine.**—No arrivals in stock have been made. Prices are, however, unchanged from last week. Dark grades are selling for from 25¢ to 26¢, and light grades range from 25¢ to 26¢ according to quality and quantity.

**Cement.**—Receipts nil. There is no change to report. The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Portland cement is quoted at 15¢ to 16¢ per barrel, and English cement at 15¢ to 16¢ per barrel.

**Judicial Corn.**—There have been no arrivals this week. The market is firm and prices are practically unchanged since the previous week. The price of the new crop rice from 45¢ to 46¢, and the old crop fetches from 45¢ to 46¢.

**Iron.**—The receipts have been nil. The market is still weak. River Plate iron is quoted at the former rates, namely 45¢ to 46¢, but the local produce has improved to from 45¢ to 46¢ per 20 kilos.

**Hay.**—No fresh arrivals. The dealers are weaker than they were last week, and are able to obtain the 100 reis for the rate they held out. 150 reis per kilo has been the rule of the week.

**Coin.**—The following consignments arrived here during the past week:

From Norfolk, Va. ex <i>Canada</i> .....	3,450 tons.
do do ex <i>Thames</i> .....	2,400 "
do do ex <i>Andra</i> .....	1,600 "
do do ex <i>County Angles</i> .....	1,600 "
do do ex <i>County Angles</i> .....	1,600 "
do do ex <i>County Angles</i> .....	1,600 "
do do ex <i>County Angles</i> .....	1,600 "
do do ex <i>County Angles</i> .....	1,600 "
do do ex <i>County Angles</i> .....	1,600 "
do do ex <i>County Angles</i> .....	1,600 "

**Rum.**—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:

Pernambuco and Maciel.....	215,000-220,000
Bills and Arrang.....	215,000-220,000
Campos.....	215,000-220,000
Aguia and Parais.....	215,000-220,000
Barabara.....	215,000-220,000
Alcohol of 55 to 58 deg.....	405,000-410,000
do 40 deg.....	410,000-415,000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

**JULY 21.**  
LONDON. Dan Ing. *Svoboda*; 535 tons, Svartre; sundries to Walter, Block & Co.

**JULY 22.**  
NORFOLK. Br. sp. *Canada*; 2137 tons, W. H. Munro, coal to Gas Company.  
At 11. Br. sp. *Thames*; 1635 tons, D. Timothy, coal to Gas Company.

**JULY 23.**  
HAMBURG. Germ. bk. *Maria*; 718 tons, T. Dieker; sundries to Herin, Stolla & Co.

**JULY 24.**  
LIVER. Br. bk. *County Angles*; 688 tons, T. Lippis; coal to order.

**JULY 25.**  
BALTIMORE. Br. steam bk. *Sever*; 1125 tons, J. W. Reid; coal to order.

**JULY 26.**  
SWANSEA. Br. sp. *Providence*; 1565 tons, Henry Jones; coal to order.

**JULY 27.**  
RANGUN. Br. sp. *Nova Scotia*; 1507 tons, D. Bowles; rice to Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

**JULY 28.**  
DUNKERQUE. Br. sp. *South Isles*; 1266 tons, F. Stone; coal to Gas Company.

**DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.**

**JULY 26.**  
HARRISBURG. Br. sp. *London*; 1112 tons, F. E. Dodge; ballast.

**JULY 27.**  
LONDON. Germ. bk. *Altair*; 102 tons, A. Phillip; ballast.

**JULY 28.**  
PORT ELIZABETH. Dan. bk. *Water Fox*; 347 tons; Newer; coffee.

**JULY 29.**  
CAPT. TOWN. Nor. bk. *Solgram*; 625 tons; J. Larsen; coffee.

**JULY 30.**  
PORT ELIZABETH. Nor. bk. *Helene*; 775 tons; O. Kjetelson; coffee.

**JULY 31.**  
NEW ORLEANS. Nor. bk. *William Anton*; 650 tons; Paul Evers; sundries.

**JULY 31.**  
NORFOLK. Br. sp. *King's County*; 2091 tons; M. Salter; stone ballast.

### FREIGHTS.

**LIVERPOOL.**—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton weight or measure.

**BREMEN.**—35 shillings and 5% per 1,000 kilos.

**ANTWERP.**—35 shillings and 5% per 1,000 kilos.

**GENOA.**—30 francs and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos.

**MADEIRA.**—35 francs and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos.

**BORDEAUX.**—30 francs and 10% primage per 1,000 kilos.

**NEW YORK.**—20 cents, and 5% primage per bag of 50 kilos.

**MONTREAL.**—35¢ per bag of coffee.

**RICES Afloat & Chartered for Rio**

**Arthur C. Wade.....** New York  
**Archid.....** Porto  
**Amey.....** Baltimore  
**Baltimore.....** do  
**Brilliant.....** Brunswick  
**Brook & Bay.....** Rangoon  
**Clanona.....** Porto  
**Calliope.....** Rangoon  
**De Fries.....** Marseilles  
**D. Pedro II.....** Baltimore  
**Costa.....** Westwick  
**Good News.....** Baltimore  
**Iris.....** Hamburg  
**Irishella.....** Baltimore  
**Isis Roli.....** Glasgow  
**Kassala (str.).....** Glasgow  
**Law.....** Westwick  
**Lutim.....** Westwick  
**Marianna.....** Porto

Abundant.....	Antwerp	—
Mariposa.....	Porto	—
Alva Miller.....	Saguemay	—
Alva Miller.....	Valencia	4 Jun.
Marg.....	Rangoon	3 Jun.
Alva Miller.....	Marseilles	15 Jun.
Alva Miller.....	Porto	3 Jun.
Alva Miller.....	Hertford	20 Jun.
Alva Miller.....	Saguemay	—

### Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
July			
21	Naba	S. 17 d. Royal Mail	
22	Alba	15 d. Johnson & Co.	
23	Alba	15 d. Johnson & Co.	
24	Alba	15 d. Johnson & Co.	
25	Alba	15 d. Johnson & Co.	
26	Alba	15 d. Johnson & Co.	
27	Alba	15 d. Johnson & Co.	
28	Alba	15 d. Johnson & Co.	
29	Alba	15 d. Johnson & Co.	
30	Alba	15 d. Johnson & Co.	

### Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
July			
21	Alba	New York	Sundries
22	Alba	New York	Sundries
23	Alba	New York	Sundries
24	Alba	New York	Sundries
25	Alba	New York	Sundries
26	Alba	New York	Sundries
27	Alba	New York	Sundries
28	Alba	New York	Sundries
29	Alba	New York	Sundries
30	Alba	New York	Sundries

\* Calling at intermediate ports

### Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 31st, 1898.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
July				
21	Alba	New York	Sundries	
22	Alba	New York	Sundries	
23	Alba	New York	Sundries	
24	Alba	New York	Sundries	
25	Alba	New York	Sundries	
26	Alba	New York	Sundries	
27	Alba	New York	Sundries	
28	Alba	New York	Sundries	
29	Alba	New York	Sundries	
30	Alba	New York	Sundries	

**Danish**

bk. *Sophie*..... 253 July 27 London. W. Block & C

**German**

bk. *Prinz*..... 1000 July 27 do do

bk. *Alba*..... 247 do do

**Italian**

bk. *Alba*..... 247 do do

**Norwegian**

bk. *Alba*..... 247 do do

**Portuguese**

bk. *Alba*..... 247 do do

**Swedish**

bk. *Alba*..... 247 do do

**Other**

## STOCKS AND SHARES.

### Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JULY 25.		
1	Apollon, 55.....	825,000
2	do do.....	825,000
3	do do.....	825,000
4	do do.....	825,000
5	do do.....	825,000
6	do do.....	825,000
7	do do.....	825,000
8	do do.....	825,000
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11	do do.....	825,000
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71	do do.....	825,000
72	do do.....	825,000
73	do do.....	825,000
74	do do.....	825,000
75	do do.....	825,000

Ranks.		
50	Consistor	11 \$500
51	do	11
52	United	11

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- August 1st

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds		Nominal Value	Last Quotation
320,425,000\$	262,133,000\$	Stock 5 1/2% currency (upholders)		1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	826 000- 828 000
104,987,000	102,535,000	Bonds of 1897 6%		1,000	815 000- 820 000
		do do 1897 6% converted 1899		1000\$ 800\$ 200	922 000- 930 000
119,600	119,600	Bonds, 4%		1,000	2,000 000- 2,000 000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%		1,000,000	1,400 000- 1,400 000
151,385,000	21,679,000	do do 1899 4%		1,000	1,320 000- 1,320 000
159,064,000	18,350,000	do do 1898, 4%		1,000	720 000- 720 000
<b>Fcs.</b> 17,500,000	<b>Fcs.</b> 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 6%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 5%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 4%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 3%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 2%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 1%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.5%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.25%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.03125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.015625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0078125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00390625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.001953125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0009765625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00048828125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000244140625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0001220703125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00006103515625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000030517578125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000152587890625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000762939453125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000003814697265625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000019073486328125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000095367431640625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000476837158203125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000002384185791015625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000011920928955078125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000059604644775390625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000298023223876953125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000001490116119384765625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000007450580596923828125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000037252902984619140625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000186264514923095703125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000931322574615478515625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000004656612873077392578125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000023283064365386962890625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000116415321826934814453125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000582076609134674072265625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000002910383045673370361328125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000014551915228366851806640625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000072759576141834259033203125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000363797880709171295166015625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000001818989403545856475830078125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000009094947017729282379150390625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000045474735088646191895751953125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000227373675443230959478759765625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000001136868377216154797393798828125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000005684341886077273986968994140625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000028421709430386369934844970703125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000142108547152171849674224853515625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000710542735760859248371124266792578125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000355271367880429624155713133396453125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000001776356839402148120778566669821875%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000008881784197010740603892833349140625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000044408920985053703019464166745703125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
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		do do 0.00000000000000005551115123131712877433020843212890625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000027755575615658564387165104216064453125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000138777878078292821935782521080322265625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
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		do do 0.000000000000000003469446951957320548394563027008056640625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000017347234759786602741972815135040283203125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000086736173798933013709864075675020416015625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000000433680868994665068549320378375102080078125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000002168404344973325342746601891875510400390625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000010842021724866626713733300945377552001953125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000000054210108624333133568666504726887760009765625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000000271050543121665667843332523634438800048828125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000001355252715583283339216662618172194000244140625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000000006776263577916416696083313090860970001220703125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000000033881317889582083480416565454304850006103515625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000000169406589447910417020827827271522250030517578125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000000008470329472395520851041391363576112500152587890625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
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		do do 0.0000000000000000000002117582368098880212760413534144028125003814697265625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000000010587911840494401138020667670720140625019073486328125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000000000529395592024720056901033383536007281250095367431640625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000000002646977960123600284505166671780036406250476837158203125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000000001323488980061800142250283335890018200192812502384185791015625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000000000066174449003090007112514166789500910014640625011920928955078125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000000000033087224501545000355625570897500455007320833728515625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000000000001654361225077250017781278543750022750036611328125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000000000000827180612538625008890639271875001137500183056642578125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000000000041359030626931250044453196359375005687500915283203125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000000000000206795153134656250222265981796875028437504576416015625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000000000000103397576567328125011113299089843751421875228820078125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000000000000516987882836640625055566495449375071093751144100390625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000000000000025849394141832031250277832477224687535546875572001953125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000000000000129246970709160156250138916238612343751777343752860009765625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000000000000646234853545800781250069458119306171875088867187514300048828125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000000000000003231174267727250034722905955938875044433593750710937521500244140625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000000000000016155871338636250017361452977968750222167968750355468751075001220703125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.000000000000000000000000000807793566931812500086807264898437501110888937501777343750710937521500244140625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000000000000040389678346590625004340363244946875055544437508886718750355468751075001220703125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.0000000000000000000000000002019483917329531250021720181622474687502777221875044433750710937521500244140625%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000000000000010097419586647656250010860090612247468750138861093750222167968750355468751075001220703125%		<b>Fcs.</b> 500	720 000- 720 000
		do do 0.00000000000000000000000000005048709793323828125000			

## Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children in  
please communicate with the Directors.  
MRS. LAURA CLIXX,  
No. 2, Rua do d'Albany,  
Botafogo.

## WILLIAM SMITH.

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## CHARLES HUE

Commissioner Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresta No. 6 &amp; 7.

P.O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374

## CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10.063

# SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

**VEGETABLE, FLOWER,**

**Grass, and Clover Seeds.**

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

**HOPKINS, CAUSEH & HOPKINS,**

**RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 78**

**Rio de Janeiro.**

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LARGEST  
COLLECTION IN  
THE WORLD.

*Studies, Models, Beauties, Stereotypes, etc.*

Finest Poses from Life, the most Artistic Series existing for Painters, Sculptors, Photo Dealers, etc.

Price List, with 100 Miniature and 3 Cabinet Size Photos, for P. O. or Stamps.

**S. RECKNAGEL NACHF.**, Munich, B. Reichach, GERMANY.

**FINE ENGLISH TAILORING.**

**J. W. SPRENGER**

**40, Rua da Alfandega, 40**

1st floor.

**RIO DE JANEIRO**

English and Scotch Goods.

## THE GRAPHOPHONE.

*The Greatest Invention of Human Genius.*

This marvellous machine, which talks, sings, laughs, plays, hums, sings, cries, and a thousand other things, is now to be seen in operation at

**Crackley & Co's.**

**67, OUIVADOR.**

It is specially adapted for amusement at home, or at receptions, etc.

**THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.**

## HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A second edition of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

**BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.**

# MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

**MELLIN'S FOOD** is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

**MELLIN'S FOOD** is adapted for use in all climates, and for infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

**MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.**

*Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.*

**67, RUA DO OUIVADOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.**

# CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

**Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,**

**Chicago, U. S. A.**

**Agents for Brazil:**

**M. M. KING & Co.**

**RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A-79**

**RIO DE JANEIRO**

Ask for

**"MOUNTAIN DEW"**

and

**GLEN LEITH**

The Best Scotch

Whiskies imported.

**ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.**

**Leith**

Agents

**LONDON STORE,**

**RIO DE JANEIRO**

**CHARLES CULTY & Co.**

**SANTOS**

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS



*Metal-Inducted Rubber Type and patent "Air-Pressure" STAMPS.*

**S. T. LONGSTRETH,**

Office and works: to Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

N.B. — Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

**Business Signs Engraved**

**Missing Friends.**

The British Consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

**RICHARD, Frederick** — Acrobat and general circus performer — supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1898. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally disordered.

**NOLAN, George W.** — 25 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 in., light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Emigrant received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

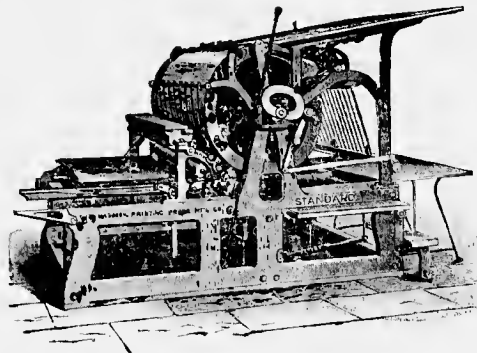
**EVANS, Patrick and James** — whole County Wexford, Ireland, about 25 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

**Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.**

## THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

**Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.**



For information and particulars apply at this office

**No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro**

## CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture.

TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

**JAMES MITCHELL**

**OUIVADOR 57**

**RIO DE JANEIRO**



The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland

IN CASE

**PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.**

**AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.**

**SLATER, ROGER & Co., Limited.**

Proprietors — **GLASGOW.**

Sole Agent — **C. N. Lefebvre.**

**43, Rua da Candelaria.**

**Rio de Janeiro.**

## SEA SICKNESS

23 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Fernao Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Monteiro says that during voyages on men of war, he has had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Amaro Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay in supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and consequent falling long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad, for the small sum of 25\$00 per box, 125\$00 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

**ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda**

**RUA DE S. PEDRO N. 74**

1st floor

**Rio de Janeiro.**

**BRAZIL.**

## Shipping.

Geo. R. Pepton, Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**THOMAS NORTON & CO.**  
Shio Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.  
104, Wall Street, NEW YORK.

**N**ORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.  
Capital . . . 40,000,000 Marks.  
Regular Lines of Steam Packets between  
Bremen—United States  
" Brazil  
" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
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